

**Amendments to the Claims:**

The following claims will replace all prior versions of the claims in this application (in the unlikely event that no claims follow herein, the previously pending claims will remain):

1. (Currently amended) A method of dry cleaning which includes a conditioning step in which textile material is contacted with a treatment medium based on liquid C0<sub>2</sub> and which includes from 0.001 to 2.5% by weight of the treatment medium of a conditioning agent which includes at least one fatty alcohol branched polyalkyloxylate or fatty acid branched polyalkyloxylate.

2. (Currently amended) A method as claimed in claim 1 wherein the fatty alcohol branched polyalkyloxylate is of the formula (I):



where

R<sup>1</sup> is a C<sub>8</sub> to C<sub>30</sub> aliphatic hydrocarbyl group or a C<sub>8</sub> to C<sub>30</sub> aliphatic acyl group;  
AO is an alkyleneoxy group having a molar proportion of branched alkyleneoxy residues of at least 50% and is at least predominantly branched alkyleneoxy;

m is from 2 to 30; and

R<sup>2</sup> is H or is a C<sub>1</sub> to C<sub>4</sub> aliphatic hydrocarbyl group or a C<sub>1</sub> to C<sub>4</sub> aliphatic acyl group.

3. (Currently amended) A method as claimed in claim 2 wherein the group R<sup>1</sup> is a C<sub>8</sub> to C<sub>22</sub> alkyl group or a C<sub>8</sub> to C<sub>22</sub> alkenyl group.

4. (Original) A method as claimed in claim 2 wherein the groups AO are propyleneoxy and/or butyleneoxy groups.

5. (Original) A method as claimed in claim 2 wherein the group R<sup>2</sup> is H, a methyl or ethyl group, or an acetyl group.

6. (Original) A method as claimed in claim 2 wherein m is from 2 to 30.

7. (Currently amended) A method as claimed in claim 1 wherein the concentration of the conditioning agent fatty alcohol branched polyalkyloxylate in the cleaning medium is 0.01 to 1% by weight of the cleaning medium.

8. (Previously presented) A method as claimed in claim 1 wherein the textile material is contacted with a dry cleaning treatment medium further including at least one detergent surfactant and/or non-surfactant cleaning additive.

9. (Currently amended) A method as claimed in claim 8 wherein the non-surfactant cleaning additive is a multi-esters of the formula (II) (11):



where

X is -C(O)O- or -OC(O)- ; such that

where X is -C(O)O-,

$R^{11}$  is a direct bond or the residue of a  $C_1$  to  $C_{10}$  hydrocarbyl group from which n hydrogen atoms have been removed; and

$R^{12}$  is a  $C_1$  to  $C_{10}$  hydrocarbyl group; and

where X is -OC(O)-,

$R^{11}$  is or the residue of a  $C_2$  to  $C_{10}$  hydrocarbyl group from which n hydrogen atoms have been removed; and

$R^{12}$  is H or a  $C_1$  to  $C_{10}$  hydrocarbyl group; and

n is from 2 to 5;

the compound having a molecular weight of not more than 750.

10. (Currently amended) A method as claimed in claim 1 wherein the textiles are textile material is contacted with the conditioning treatment medium, which does not include any cleaning additives, in a rinse cycle.

11. (Original) A dry cleaning medium based on liquid  $C_0_2$  and including:

- a from 0.01 to 5% by weight of the cleaning medium of a cleaning additive which is at least one multi-ester having a molecular weight of not more than 750; and
- b from 0.01 to 5% by weight of the treatment medium of a conditioning agent which includes at least one fatty branched polyalkyloxylate,

12. (Original) A dry cleaning medium as claimed in claim 11 which is free of detergent surfactant.

13. (Currently amended) A dry cleaning medium as claimed in claim 11 wherein the fatty branched polyalkyloxylate is of the formula (I): ~~as defined in as defined in claim 2~~



where

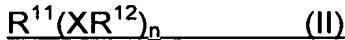
$\text{R}^1$  is a C<sub>8</sub> to C<sub>30</sub> aliphatic hydrocarbyl group or a C<sub>8</sub> to C<sub>30</sub> aliphatic acyl group;

$\text{AO}$  is an alkyleneoxy group having a molar proportion of branched alkyleneoxy residues of at least 50%;

$m$  is from 2 to 30; and

$\text{R}^2$  is H or is a C<sub>1</sub> to C<sub>4</sub> aliphatic hydrocarbyl group or a C<sub>1</sub> to C<sub>4</sub> aliphatic acyl group.

14. (Currently amended) A dry cleaning medium as claimed in claim 11 wherein the multi-ester is of the formula (II): ~~as defined in claim 9~~



where

$\text{X}$  is  $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{O}-$  or  $-\text{OC}(\text{O})-$ ; such that

where  $\text{X}$  is  $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{O}-$ ,

$\text{R}^{11}$  is a direct bond or the residue of a C<sub>1</sub> to C<sub>10</sub> hydrocarbyl group from which  $n$  hydrogen atoms have been removed; and

$\text{R}^{12}$  is a C<sub>1</sub> to C<sub>10</sub> hydrocarbyl group; and

where  $\text{X}$  is  $-\text{OC}(\text{O})-$ ,

$\text{R}^{11}$  is or the residue of a C<sub>2</sub> to C<sub>10</sub> hydrocarbyl group from which  $n$  hydrogen atoms have been removed; and

$\text{R}^{12}$  is H or a C<sub>1</sub> to C<sub>10</sub> hydrocarbyl group; and

$n$  is from 2 to 5;

the compound having a molecular weight of not more than 750.

15. (Previously presented) A dry cleaning medium as claimed in claim 11 which additionally includes at least one of fragrances, optical brighteners, sizes, enzymes and/or bleaches.

16. (New) A method of rinsing a dry cleaned textile material, comprising:  
contacting a textile material that has been dry cleaned with a conditioning treatment medium based on liquid CO<sub>2</sub> which includes a conditioning agent that comprises at least one fatty alcohol branched polyalkyloxylate or fatty acid branched polyalkyloxylate.

17. (New) The method of claim 16, wherein the conditioning treatment medium does not contain a cleaning additive.

18. (New) The method of claim 16, wherein the conditioning treatment medium comprises from 0.001 to 2.5% by weight of the conditioning agent, relative to the total weight of the conditioning treatment medium.

19. (New) The method of claim 16, wherein the fatty alcohol branched polyalkyloxylate is of the formula (I):



where

R<sup>1</sup> is a C<sub>8</sub> to C<sub>30</sub> aliphatic hydrocarbyl group or a C<sub>8</sub> to C<sub>30</sub> aliphatic acyl group;

AO is an alkyleneoxy group having a molar proportion of branched alkyleneoxy residues of at least 50%;

m is from 2 to 30; and

R<sup>2</sup> is H or is a C<sub>1</sub> to C<sub>4</sub> aliphatic hydrocarbyl group or C<sub>1</sub> to C<sub>4</sub> aliphatic acyl group.

20. (New) A method of dry cleaning a textile material, comprising:

i. cleaning the textile material by contacting the textile material with a treatment medium based on liquid CO<sub>2</sub> which includes at least one detergent surfactant and/or non-surfactant cleaning additive; and

ii. rinsing the cleaned textile material by contacting the cleaned textile material with a conditioning treatment medium based on liquid CO<sub>2</sub> which includes

from 0.001 to 2.5% by weight of a conditioning agent, relative to the total weight of the conditioning treatment medium, wherein the conditioning agent comprises at least one fatty alcohol branched polyalkyloxylate or fatty acid branched polyalkyloxylate.

21. (New) The method of claim 20, wherein the conditioning treatment medium does not contain a cleaning additive.

22. (New) The method of claim 20, wherein the fatty alcohol branched polyalkyloxylate is of the formula (I):



where

$R^1$  is a C<sub>8</sub> to C<sub>30</sub> aliphatic hydrocarbyl group or a C<sub>8</sub> to C<sub>30</sub> aliphatic acyl group;

$AO$  is an alkyleneoxy group having a molar proportion of branched alkyleneoxy residues of at least 50%;

$m$  is from 2 to 30; and

$R^2$  is H or is a C<sub>1</sub> to C<sub>4</sub> aliphatic hydrocarbyl group or C<sub>1</sub> to C<sub>4</sub> aliphatic acyl group.

23. (New) The method of claim 2, wherein  $R^1$  is a C<sub>8</sub> to C<sub>30</sub> aliphatic hydrocarbyl group.

24. (New) The method of claim 19, wherein  $R^1$  is a C<sub>8</sub> to C<sub>30</sub> aliphatic hydrocarbyl group.

25. (New) The method of claim 22, wherein  $R^1$  is a C<sub>8</sub> to C<sub>30</sub> aliphatic hydrocarbyl group.